



Leyland Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and of the

Chief Public Health Inspector

Year ended 31st December, 1960

C O N T E N T S

	<u>Page</u>
<u>REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH</u>	1 - 42
Members of the Public Health Committee and Staff	3
Introduction	5 - 6
Physical Features of the Area	7
Statistics of the Area	8
Vital Statistics	9 - 13
Tuberculosis	14 - 15
General Provisions of Health Services in the Area	16 - 19
Infectious Disease	20 - 24
Food	25 - 28
Water Supply	29 - 31
Drainage & Sewerage; Private Streets; Schools	31 - 33
Housing	34 - 37
Factories and Workshops	37 - 38
New Town Development	39
New Legislation	39 - 42
<u>REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR</u>	43 - 73
Introduction	43 - 44
Visits	44 - 45
Housing	46 - 49
Rodent Control; Drainage & Sewerage	49 - 51
Infectious Disease; Shops	52
Slaughterhouses and Food	53 - 56
Disinfestation; Public Cleansing & Salvage	57 - 70
Clean Air; Lethal Chamber; Petroleum Regulations	70 - 72
Conclusion	73



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29731343>

LEYLAND URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

-----ooOoo-----

1960/61

Chairman of the Council :-

Councillor DOUGLAS OLIVER, J.P.,

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman :-

Councillor Mrs. R.B. KELLEY, J.P.,

Councillor A. B. CHURCH
Councillor A. E. GROOM
Councillor J. B. HAIGH
Councillor MRS. N. ORRELL

Councillor W. M. JACKSON
Councillor I. E. ROBERTS
Councillor J. WELSBY, J.P.,
Councillor R. WILKINSON

Clerk of the Council

W.C.F. GODSELL (Solicitor)

Medical Officer of Health

J. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D., also Divisional Medical Officer to the Health Division No. 4, Lancashire County Council and Medical Officer of Health to the Borough of Chorley and the Adlington, Fulwood, Longridge, Walton-le-Dale and Withnell Urban District Councils and to Preston and Chorley Rural District Councils.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. WALSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
also Cleansing Superintendent
Petroleum Officer

Additional Public Health Inspector

J. J. HOULDING, M.A.P.H.I.,

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND. Lancs.

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual
Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District of
Leyland for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

The number of live births attributable to the District during 1960 was
352 or 8 less than in the previous year. This gave a birth rate of 18.8
(18.1 adjusted.) As the birth rate for England and Wales is 17.1 it will
be noticed that the Leyland figures are considerably higher than the country
as a whole.

The number of deaths was 35 less than the previous year, giving a
death rate of 9.2 (12.3 adjusted) as compared with 11.5 for the country as
a whole. The number of deaths from heart diseases increased by 4 from 67
to 71 and vascular lesions of the nervous system, which include all forms
of 'strokes' decreased from 35 to 29. The number of deaths from malignant
diseases decreased from 41 to 16 and of these deaths 3 were from cancer of
the lung or bronchus. The death rate from all forms of cancer for the
District was 0.88 and that for cancer of the lung and bronchus 0.16 whilst
the corresponding national figures were 2.16 and 0.48 respectively.

The number of infants who died before reaching one year of age was 6
as compared with 10 in the year 1959. This gave an infantile mortality
rate of 17.0 as against a national average of 21.7.

As compared with none the previous year, there was one death from
Respiratory Tuberculosis, the disease being discovered only after death.

The number of notifiable infectious diseases received was 536 as
compared with 692 in 1959. Once again measles accounted for this high
figure, there being 472 cases although this was a reduction on the 541
notifications received in 1959. No cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria
were notified, the last cases being in 1956 and 1945 respectively.

All the various aspects of environmental hygiene received vigilant attention and were constantly under the immediate supervision of Mr. Walsh, Chief Public Health Inspector.

It is pleasing to be able to refer to the fact that towards the end of the year, the construction of the bungalow scheme for the aged including provision for a warden, common room and call-bell system was commenced. This scheme will allow elderly persons to continue to live independently in their own homes who might otherwise be compelled to seek hostel accommodation.

Slum clearance fortunately does not present the formidable problem in Leyland which it does in many other industrial areas but particulars of the action taken during the year in regard to this matter are given in the Report.

Atmosphere pollution is now recognised as a major cause of ill health as well as a costly nuisance, damaging buildings and harassing housewives. Industrial premises in the District are co-operating well in efforts to reduce this menace but it must be realised that smoke from domestic premises makes a considerable contribution to the problem. The establishment of Smoke Control Areas would be necessary to control the emission of smoke from dwelling houses and this matter will require consideration if the full benefits of clean air are to be procured.

Proposals for the extension and improvement of the sewerage system and sewage disposal works received further consideration and plans are in course of preparation by the Council's Consulting Engineers. Such provision is of supreme importance in a rapidly growing district such as Leyland.

Increase in the number of accidents in the home is causing national concern and the local Home Safety Committee are to be congratulated on the interesting exhibition which they organised in conjunction with the County Health Department. Leyland is very fortunate in the number of people it has who are ready to give their services voluntarily to help worthy causes.

Once again I want to express my indebtedness to Mr. Walsh for his unstinted efforts and willingness to help at all times. My thanks are also due to the other Officers and Staff of the Council who so readily co-operate with me whenever the need arises.

In conclusion, I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. WALKER.

July, 1961.

Medical Officer of Health.

Physical Features of the Area

The Urban District comprises an irregular shaped area, with its greater diameter north and west. The height in the west is approximately 55 feet above the datum line rising in the east to 250 feet. On the whole, the area is level, and rises and falls are of a gentle nature.

Geologically, the district lies on a plain of Triassic Rock, upon which are deposited a Lower Boulder Clay layer, a layer of Middle Drift Sand, and an Upper Boulder Clay layer. In the southern part of the district, there is an outcrop of sand of considerable depth and approximately 400 yards in width. This outcrop dips steeply so that in the neighbourhood of Golden Hill it is some 80 feet below the surface. The three layers vary considerably in depth in different parts of the area.

Water is found in the Middle Drift Sand, and the presence of this probably accounted for the selection of this area by settlers in the distant past. The shallow wells in the sand layer became grossly contaminated and at one time gave rise to an outbreak of Enteric Disease.

In the Midge Hall area there is a layer of peat some 12 feet in depth overlying the three layers of Glacial Drift.

The River Lostock is the main natural drainage outlet for the district. Into it run several small brooks including the Wymott on the western side, Bryning Brook from the east with Shaw Brook and Hollins Brook in the south. Bryning Brook changes its name to Bow Brook and Bannister Brook during its course through the district, finally entering the River Lostock as Mill Brook. Shaw Brook becomes Wade Brook before entering the River.

Statistics of the Area

Area in Acres	3,804
Population (Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population Mid 1960)	18,690
Population (Census 1951)	14,719
Population (Census 1931)	10,573
Number of inhabited houses 1960 (estimated)	6,161
Number of dwellings occupied at 1951 Census	4,500
Total number of dwellings at 1951 Census (occupied and vacant)	4,586
Rateable Value 1959/1960	£237,331
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate 1959/1960	£957.1041

Social Conditions and Amenities of the District

There has been little change of note to record in this category. Speaking generally, the District enjoys a fairly high standard of prosperity among the working population and social conditions are generally fairly good.

Vital Statistics

Births

<u>Live Births -</u>				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	...	...	...	178	169	347
Illegitimate	...	...	...	4	1	5
Total	...	...	...	182	170	352

Birth Rate Per 1,000 Population 18.8

Still Births

Legitimate	...	...	...	5	2	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-
Total	...	...	...	5	2	7

Rate Per 1,000 Total live and still births 19.5

Table of Vital Statistics - Live Births, Deaths and Stillbirths

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths	
	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n.	No. Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1960	352	18.8	172	9.2	7	19
" 1959	360	19.8	207	11.4	8	21
" 1958	357	19.8	194	10.8	4	11
" 1957	391	22.0	175	9.8	11	27
" 1956	357	20.5	192	11.0	10	27
" 1955	311	18.8	182	11.0	9	28
Average 5 years 1955-1959	355	20.2	190	10.8	8	23

The birth and death rates shown in the previous and subsequent tables are known as 'crude' rates. The Registrar General issues a comparability factor based on age and distribution of population which, when multiplied by the 'crude' rates enables a true comparison to be made between the vital statistics of one area and another. The adjusted rates for this area are therefore as follows, allowing for a birth comparability factor of 0.96 and 1.34 for deaths.

Adjusted Birth Rate 18.1 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Adjusted Death Rate 12.3 Per 1,000 Pop'n.

Table of Vital Statistics

Maternal and Infant Mortality

	Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality	
			Total Under 1 Year	
	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births	No. of deaths Registered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births
Year 1960	Nil	Nil	6	17
" 1959	Nil	Nil	10	27
" 1958	Nil	Nil	11	30
" 1957	1	2.49	10	26
" 1956	1	2.72	8	22
" 1955	Nil	Nil	3	10
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	Nil	1.04	8	23

In order to show further detailed information on the deaths in very early childhood, separate mortality rates are given for the Early Neo-Natal period which cover the deaths of infants under one week of age, and for the Perinatal Mortality period which, in addition to the Early Neo-Natal deaths, include the figures for stillbirths.

Further Analysis of Infant Mortality

	<u>Neo-Natal</u> (Under 4 weeks)		<u>Early Neo-Natal</u> (Under 1 week)		<u>Perinatal</u> (Under 1 week & Stillbirths)	
	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	No. of deaths Regis- tered.	Rate Per 1,000 Total Births
Year 1960	3	8	2	5	9	25
" 1959	7	19	7	19	15	40
" 1958	9	25	-	-	-	-
" 1957	8	20	-	-	-	-
" 1956	6	17	-	-	-	-
" 1955	2	6	-	-	-	-
Average 5 years 1955 - 1959	6	17	-	-	-	-

Comparative Table of Vital Statistics for
Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales

	Per 1,000 of Population		Maternal Mortality	Infant Mortality
	Live Birth Rate (Adjusted)	Death Rate (Adjusted)	Per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	Per 1,000 Live Births
Leyland Average 5 Years 1955 - 1959 ...	19.7	13.9	1.04	23
	1960 ...	12.3	Nil	17
Lancashire 1960	17.24	13.79	0.45	25.0
England and Wales 1960	17.1	11.5	0.39	21.7

Analysis of Causes of Death

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	1
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	2	3
Malignant Diseases	4	12	16
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	16	29
Heart Diseases	33	38	71
Diseases of Circulatory System	2	6	8
Pneumonia	3	1	4
Bronchitis	4	1	5
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital Malformations	-	3	3
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	6	3	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
All other accidents	1	-	1
Suicide	3	1	4
	80	92	172

Diseases of the heart were once again the main cause of death in both males and females.

Deaths from malignant diseases were 25 less than the previous year.

Bronchitis and pneumonia caused respectively 5 and 4 deaths.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system produced 29 deaths. These deaths include all forms of 'strokes'.

Infantile Mortality

There were 6 deaths of infants under 1 year as compared with 10 in the previous year. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 17 per 1,000 live births as compared with 27 the previous year. The infantile mortality rate for England and Wales as a whole is 21.7. The cause of death of the six infants is given below.

<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
F	3 Months	1a. Cardiac failure b. Congenital heart lesion.
M	10 Hours	1a. Prematurity
F	1 Month	1a. Broncho pneumonia.
M	3 Weeks	1a. Broncho pneumonia b. Bronchiectasis 2. Bilateral Adrenal Haemorrhage.
M	3 Months	Misadventure. Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.
F	1 Day	1a. Premature birth.

Tuberculosis

The table below gives age and sex distribution of the new cases and deaths.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
2								
5								
10	1							
15	1							
20	1	1						
25	4	1						
35	1	1						
45	1					1		
55	1							
65		1						
75 up- wards								
Totals	10	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil

The one death attributed to Tuberculosis occurred in a spinster aged 46 years who had never been notified as suffering from Tuberculosis and, therefore, did not appear on the Register. The disease was discovered as a result of a post-mortem, the cause of death being Congestive heart failure associated with Constrictive pericarditis in conjunction with Tuberculosis of the lungs. This gives a death rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis of 0.05, there being no deaths from the non-respiratory form of the disease. The comparative figures for England and Wales are respiratory 0.068 and non-respiratory 0.007. There were 14 primary notifications of Respiratory Tuberculosis during the year as set out in the above table.

Eleven persons were removed from the Register during the current year and the number of people remaining is shown below.

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Male	Female	Male	Female
48	27	8	14
Totals 75		22	

Comparative Table of Tuberculosis Death Rates
for Leyland, Lancashire and England and Wales.

	Per 1,000 of Estimated Population		
	Death Rate from Resp- iratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Non- Respiratory Tuberculosis	Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis
Leyland Average 5 years 1955 - 1959 ...	0.06	Nil	0.06
1959 ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
1960 ...	0.05	Nil	0.05
Lancashire 1960	0.07	0.00	0.07
England and Wales 1960	0.068	0.007	0.075

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Hospital Accommodation

Infectious Diseases are normally admitted to the Deepdale Isolation Hospital although, in cases of emergency, Isolation Hospitals further afield may have to be utilized. The number of infectious diseases admitted in 1960 was 13.

General Disease. Five hospitals were available for patients in this district.

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| (1) Preston Royal Infirmary | } | Administered by the Preston
and Chorley Hospital
Management Committee |
| (2) Chorley Hospital | | |
| (3) Sharoe Green Hospital, Preston | | |
| (4) Eaves Lane Hospital, Chorley | | |
| (5) St. Joseph's Hospital, Mount Street, Preston. | | |

Venereal Diseases. Clinics are held at the Preston Royal Infirmary. Advice and treatment are free and confidential.

Laboratory Services

The Public Health Laboratory, situated in Preston, is used to examine specimens for the diagnosis and treatment of cases of infectious disease, the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water, as well as biological examination for Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella organisms in milks. The Director of the Laboratory is Dr. L. Robertson.

The Pathological Laboratory of the Preston and Chorley group of hospitals, situated at the Preston Royal Infirmary, is available for examining specimens of patients under treatment as well as for pathological specimens for ordinary diseases, and is under the direction of Dr. A.A. Miller, the Group Pathologist.

Services Provided by the County Council

The following services are administered on behalf of the Lancashire County Council by Health Division No. 4. Medical Officer: Dr. J. Walker, 55, Victoria Road, Fulwood. Telephone: Preston 77263.

Ambulance Facilities

The purpose-built Ambulance Station, situated in Moss Lane, Leyland, has continued to function efficiently during the past year.

The vehicles permanently stationed there include three ambulances, one dual purpose vehicle and two sitting case cars. There is a staff of 14 and the service is radio controlled from Ambulance Headquarters at Broughton.

In addition to the area of the Urban District, surrounding districts are also covered including part of the Motorway.

Home Nursing Service

There are three female district nurses in the area. Their duties include care of patients in their own homes and arrangements for the loan of nursing equipment in suitable cases.

Midwifery Service

Owing to an increase in the need for this Service, an extra midwife was appointed during the year and some re-arrangement of districts took place. There are, therefore, now three domiciliary midwives who attend expectant mothers confined at home in Leyland, one of them being actually resident in Leyland, one in the Chorley Rural District and one at Lostock Hall.

Home Help Service

Home Helps are employed in Leyland and help a variety of cases, including confinements, sickness, old age and infirmity and tuberculosis cases. Night helps are also employed where needed. The Home Helps are not employed on a District basis but are available wherever they are needed within the Division. At the end of the year there were a total of 147 Home Helps available and they had given assistance to 836 cases. These figures refer to the Division as a whole as detailed figures of actual cases attended in Leyland itself are not readily available.

Ante-Natal Clinic

There is a weekly session held each Thursday at the School Clinic, 5/7 Somerset Road, Leyland, when a consultant obstetrician employed by the Preston and Chorley Hospital Management Committee attends. The Midwives Clinic, started in 1959, continued to be very well attended. There were 49 sessions with 363 attendances, which is 50% more than in 1959. This Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoon at Somerset Road.

Child Welfare Centres

There are weekly child welfare sessions held at the following Centres every Wednesday afternoon.

Congregational Sunday School,	Quin Street
Methodist Church Hall,	Leyland Lane

A doctor and health visitor attend and give advice on infant care and management. Baby foods are sold at the Centres.

School Medical Service

Medical and Hygiene inspections are carried out at the schools and clinic sessions are held at 5/7 Somerset Road for a variety of treatments including minor ailments, dental care, orthopaedic and ophthalmic conditions. The County Council make special provisions for residential schooling for various categories of handicapped children such as the blind, partially sighted, deaf and dumb, epileptics, and for those who are delicate and backward.

Clinic Facilities

The Clinic in Somerset Road continued in use, but the preparatory work of providing a new Clinic in Yewlands Drive reached an advanced stage. The provision of this new Clinic had been brought forward by the Lancashire County Council and included in the 1960/1961 building programme and tenders had been invited so that a start on its construction could be made in 1961.

Convalescent Care

In suitable cases arrangements are made for the admission of patients to convalescent homes.

Welfare Services

Residential homes are provided to accommodate elderly and infirm persons who have no longer anyone to care for them. Handicapped persons are also assisted. A handicraft and social centre for handicapped persons is held in Leyland each week on Monday evenings in the Civil Defence Centre, Council Depot.

The construction of a new Home for aged persons commenced during the year on a site at the junction of Haig Avenue and Broadfield Drive, Leyland. The accommodation will provide for a total of 50 residents, male and female.

A chiropody service was started during the year which provided free facilities for persons of pensionable age, expectant mothers and handicapped persons. The service is on a domiciliary basis for those who are unable to leave their homes and on a surgery basis for the others. This service has been much appreciated in the District.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery open in Leyland, situated in Yewlands Drive. Following the end of the slight trade recession which had occurred the previous year, the demand for places rose considerably and throughout the year there was a fairly long waiting list of children requiring admission.

- - - - -ooOoo- - - - -

National Assistance Act, 1948.

It has not been necessary to recommend the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention as envisaged by Section 47 of the above Act. This procedure involves the making of Court Orders and would only be used as a last resort.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table below gives an analysis of notified cases.

Age	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	Totals
Under 1	-	15	1	-	-	16
1 -	-	40	-	2	-	42
2 -	2	71	3	3	-	79
3 -	2	82	2	1	-	87
4 -	3	76	-	1	-	80
5 - 9	21	186	4	4	-	215
10 - 14	3	1	-	1	-	5
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	-	-	9	-	9
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	1	1
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	1	-	1	-	2
Total cases all ages	31	472	10	22	1	536
Total cases removed to Hospital	13	-	-	-	-	13
Total Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notification of Anthrax

As from the 1st December, 1960, all cases of Anthrax coming to the notice of general medical practitioners were required to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health in whose District the case occurred. A Circular which accompanied the new Regulations stated that the Ministry felt that this notification would allow investigations into the source of any infection and for whatever action was necessary to be taken. Previous to these Regulations, cases of Anthrax were only notifiable if they were contracted inside a factory. A copy of the Regulations, the Circular and a covering letter were sent to all medical practitioners in the District in November.

- - - - -ooOoo- - - - -

It will be seen that there were no deaths from any of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Once again, there was a very high number of cases of Measles. The 472 cases compare with 541 in 1959. 442 of these cases occurred during the last quarter of the year, whereas in 1959 the majority of cases occurred in the first quarter, there being approximately one year, nine months between the two outbreaks. 284 of the cases occurred in children under five years of age.

The number of cases of Whooping Cough was considerably less than 1959, there being only 10 notifications compared with 92 the previous year. Immunisation against this disease has without doubt reduced its incidence and affords valuable protection for young children.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever were reduced from 44 to 31 and once again all cases were very mild and recovered quickly after treatment.

The following table shows the variation in the notification of three of the diseases of childhood during the past few years.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever
1960	472	10	31
1959	541	92	44
1958	49	-	79
1957	44	24	36
1956	433	45	37
1955	166	16	11
1954	82	72	32
1953	22	114	25
1952	280	25	86

It will be realised that the table showing numbers of cases of infectious diseases, along with the accompanying notes on the figures, refer to those infectious diseases which have been made notifiable. Many infections of the upper respiratory tract such as bronchitis, influenza, the common cold, are not notifiable but a high incidence can have an effect upon the health of a community.

Dysentery

Some reference should be made to the number of cases of notified Dysentery. This shows an increase from 5 the previous year to 22. The increased prevalence of Sonne dysentery became evident early in the year and was not confined solely to the Leyland area. As a result of this increase it was thought prudent to send a letter to all general practitioners in the District, drawing their attention to the disease and enclosing recommendations for dealing with the exclusion of cases and contacts in order to try and control its incidence, and also bring about some measure of uniformity in the area as a whole.

All the Leyland cases occurred in the first six months of the year, twelve of them being children under 15 and the remainder adults. They were in the main "family outbreaks", i.e. confined to one or two families living close to each other. Aided by sensitivity tests carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, the cases soon cleared up after treatment.

General

There are other measures of infectious disease prevention in connection with specific cases, which do not always appear in the notified list. There were several cases during the year of old people admitted to hospital who were found to be suffering from intestinal infection. In all cases, family contacts were investigated but Laboratory examinations failed to find any similar infection and the cause remained unknown.

Food Poisoning

There were no notified cases of Food Poisoning although there were one or two incidents where people were found to be infected with organisms of the Salmonella group without any association with food consumed. One old lady was found to be infected with Salmonella enteritidis which persisted in spite of hospital admission and treatment. She eventually died in hospital although Salmonella was not given as the cause of death.

A further investigation of a family unit following the finding of Sonne dysentery in a nursery nurse disclosed that a male member of the family was infected with Salmonella typhimurium. He had no previous symptoms and was, of course, not connected with the investigation into the Sonne dysentery. The man worked at a knacker's yard outside the District and it is, therefore, possible that he had picked up the germ at his employment sometime in the past without being aware of it.

Investigations were also carried out in another nursery nurse working at a different nursery who had been absent from duty due to a stomach upset. In this case it was found that she had a Salmonella typhimurium infection although there was no indication of how she came to be so infected. The rest of the family showed negative results following Laboratory examinations.

As a result of information from Deepdale Isolation Hospital, investigations were carried out again into a case of a patient who had been admitted there and found subsequently to be infected with Salmonella typhimurium. The husband in this case was negative and enquiries elicited no history of Food Poisoning incidents.

A further case of a Salmonella typhimurium infection had some unusual features. A patient was admitted to the maternity unit, Preston Royal Infirmary, in October suffering from diarrhoea. Her baby was born the following day and the mother was found to have a Salmonella typhimurium infection. Subsequently, the baby was also found to be infected. Mother and child were transferred to Deepdale Isolation Hospital, the mother then became clear of infection and was allowed home in November, but the baby still remained in hospital.

After the mother had been discharged several weeks and following a consultation with the hospital authorities, it was decided that although the baby was still excreting the germ, he should be allowed home with his mother. Periodic tests have been made on the baby and are still proving positive to the infection which was probably acquired at birth. The family concerned have been instructed in the proper preventive measures to be taken and there have been no secondary cases resulting.

It is now being realised that Salmonella infection is present to some extent in many more people of this country than has been realised in the past. Whilst none of the cases investigated and described above caused any outbreaks of Food Poisoning, it indicates the close attention which is still required in matters of personal hygiene and food handling generally. Any Salmonella excretor could be the source of a major outbreak under certain circumstances.

Typhoid Fever Carrier

Reference was made in last year's Report to the discovery of a Typhoid Fever carrier within the District. Full preventive measures were taken so far as was practicable and the situation was reported to the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health in case he had any further suggestions to make. As a result of a communication received from the Ministry, it was apparent that they felt satisfied that nothing further could be done in this case.

Poliomyelitis

As indicated in the introductory remarks to this Report, there have been no cases of Poliomyelitis in the District since 1956. Undoubtedly, the vaccination campaign against this disease has had some bearing on this pleasing result. It is felt in some quarters that the Poliomyelitis virus may be present to a greater extent in the population of this country than may be generally realised. The virus may be passed on from one person to another without causing any symptoms until, for no apparent reason, it becomes virulent and cases begin to occur after a lapse of some years. To try and assess whether such is the case, the Public Health Laboratory Service have decided to carry out a routine examination of a cross-section of the population of this country who are not in any way suspected of carrying or suffering from Poliomyelitis. To assist in this work, it was arranged that faecal specimens from the children at the Day Nursery should be sent at regular intervals to determine whether any infection was present. So far, none have been discovered in Leyland children, but the value of this investigation will only be apparent when the figures for the country as a whole are available.

FOOD

Milk

All milk sold by retail within the District is required to be "Specially Designated", that is either Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested. Over recent years there has been a considerable reduction in the number of farmers producing and selling their own milk by retail. Actual figures are not available but it is estimated that something like 80% of all milk consumed in the District is heat treated. Much of this heat treated milk comes from the larger pasteurising establishments where constant checks are being made as to the efficiency of the pasteurising plant.

A total of five samples of Pasteurised milk were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and all were shown to have been efficiently pasteurised and were of a reasonable degree of cleanliness and bacterial activity.

Three sterilised samples, being subjected to the Turbidity Test, proved that they had been rendered sterile before sale.

Of the seven samples of raw Tuberculin Tested milk, all of them satisfied the methylene blue test indicating a reasonable standard of production.

All the samples of raw milk were examined biologically for the presence of live tuberculosis and once again no tuberculosis was found in any of the samples.

Brucellosis

The Laboratory continued to examine all raw milks for the presence of Brucella organisms which cause Undulant Fever in man. Pasteurisation renders the milk safe but it is possible for raw milks, i.e. Tuberculin tested, to contain the organisms. Laboratory examinations were made on seven samples of milk produced in the area, but none were found to contain these organisms. Further reports of samples from adjoining Districts, however, were found to be positive to Brucella and as a precaution all general practitioners in the area were circulated and asked to report any confirmed cases of Undulant Fever which they found in their practice.

To obtain some degree of uniformity in dealing with infected herds, a meeting was called of all Public Health Inspectors in the Division, and Dr. Robertson, where the problems concerned in dealing with the situation were fully discussed. Correspondence and interviews with the Ministry of Health also helped to obtain a clearer picture of the risks involved.

The County Sampling Officer, Mr. A. Kewley, assisted by the Council's Public Health Inspectors, took 48 formal samples of milk in the District to be examined for adulteration (added water) and fat deficiency. Of these 47 were genuine in all respects and the result of the other sample along with action taken by the County Council is shown below.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
Formal Milk	Fat content 2.80%, deficient 6.6% fat. Slightly low in solids-not-fat.	Producer notified.

Meat

The two licensed slaughterhouses continued in use throughout the year. At Leyland Lane, cattle, sheep and pigs are slaughtered but the Fox Lane establishment continues to be used solely for the slaughtering of sheep.

As will be seen from the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector there was a one hundred per cent inspection by qualified staff of all animals killed at the slaughterhouses in the District.

A total of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of butchers meat and offal were rejected by the Public Health Inspectors as being either diseased or otherwise unsound.

Other Foods

Inspections were made regularly of all premises where food was prepared, sold or stored and the following table has been prepared to indicate the number of various types of food businesses.

<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>Number</u>
General grocers and provision dealers	60
Greengrocers and fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game etc.)	13
Fishmongers (including those selling poultry, game etc.)	3
Meat shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe etc.)	21
Bakers and/or confectioners	12
Fried fish shops	13
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	15
Licensed premises, clubs, canteens, restaurants, cafes, snack bars and similar establishments.	43
Others	12

Approximately 3 cwts. of foods other than butchers meat were voluntarily surrendered to the Public Health Inspectors as unfit for human consumption.

The County Sampling Officer took the following 45 samples of other foods and drugs for laboratory examination.

1 Flour confectionery	6 Table jelly
2 Breakfast oats	1 Laxative emulsion
1 Currant buns	1 Indigestion mixture
1 Cooking fat	2 White pepper
2 Marzipan	1 Oatcakes
1 Lard	1 Pork Pies
1 Vitamin and mineral capsules	1 Liver and bacon croquettes
1 Vitamin tablets	1 Tea cake mix
1 Salmon spread	3 Fresh fruit
1 Liquid paraffin B.P.	3 Fruit, dried
2 Liquid paraffin	3 Pork sausages
1 Indigestion powder	1 Beef sausages
3 Bacon	2 Compound tablets, codeine
1 Syrup of figs	

All the samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following.

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Result of Analysis</u>	<u>Action Taken</u>
1 Pork sausages	Contained 30 parts per million sulphite preservative (expressed as sulphur dioxide) without declaration.	Vendor interviewed.
1 Salmon spread	Fish content only 53.5%.	Formal sample taken.

Ice Cream

The following tabulated results show that this product is maintaining a high bacteriological standard. Grades 1 and 2 are regarded as satisfactory and only a continued appearance of an ice cream in grades 3 and 4 would indicate some fault in manufacture.

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Grade 1	11	8	7	6	5	6	6
" 2	4	3	3	2	2	1	1
" 3	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
" 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	15	11	10	8	10	9	8

Food Hygiene

Regular visits and inspections have been made throughout the year of all food preparing premises regarding the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1956. It was not necessary to institute proceedings and there has been a marked improvement in the manner in which food is handled and stored before sale.

WATER SUPPLY

Water continued to be supplied to the area by the Preston and District Water Board created in October, 1959, from the Local Authorities of Preston County Borough, Walton-le-Dale, Longridge, Fulwood and Leyland Urban Districts, and the Preston Rural District.

There was no change in the source of the supply to the District which consisted partly of water from deep boreholes at Whittle-le-Woods, supplementing the bulk of the supply which was obtained from the Manchester Corporation's aqueduct.

The usual table follows showing the figures for domestic and trade consumption which have been reduced to the average use per head per day. These consumption figures have been supplied by the Preston and District Water Board.

The following table shows details of the water consumption in gallons during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1960.

	Domestic	Trade	Total
For Year	189,830,000	167,890,000	357,720,000
Average Per Day	518,661	458,716	977,377
Average Per Head Per Day	27.7	24.5	52.2

Quality

Water obtained from the Manchester aqueduct is further chlorinated as it enters the storage reservoirs. The installation of a special purpose chlorination plant to replace the existing drip feed method is still awaited, although it is understood that the Water Board have now settled the technical details and the plant to be installed will also chlorinate that part of the supply which serves the Preston Rural District area.

A total of 14 bacteriological examinations of the water were made during the year. Of these, 11 were completely satisfactory but during July and August, and again in November, the results indicated that an increased dose of chlorine was required to comply with the Ministry of Health's standards for a chlorinated public supply. No chemical analysis was carried out during the year but the Engineer and Manager of the Board, Mr. J.F. Bailey, has forwarded details of such an analysis carried out in April, 1961, with the following result.

Analytical Results

Expressed in
Parts Per Million

Total solid Residue (Dried at 180°C.)	72.0
(in 15 mins.	0.19
Oxygen required to oxydise (in 3 hours.	0.45
Ammonia - Free and Saline	0.014
Ammonia - Albuminoid	0.188
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.40
Nitrogen as Nitrites	Nil
Chlorides	8.0
Temporary Hardness	4.0
Permanent Hardness	32.0
Total Hardness	36.0
pH Value	7.4

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Colour 14 Hazen.

Remarks: The chemical analysis is satisfactory.

Quantity

Certain parts of the District are suffering from lack of pressure in the mains during times of peak draw. This is caused through the inadequacy of the mains feeding the District following the fairly rapid housing development which has taken place over the last few years. Some time ago an 18" main was constructed from the reservoirs to Wigan Road and this is to be considerably extended during 1961 and the resulting increase in pressure should bring an all round improvement throughout the District.

The following new mains were actually laid during the year -

377 yards to cater for new housing development, and
166 yards for other developments.

Supplies to Houses

There were 123 houses newly connected during the year, 64 of these being new houses and flats built for the Local Authority and 59 houses for private owners.

At the end of the year the number of dwellinghouses connected direct to the public mains was 6,159 serving an estimated population of 18,687. There were no houses in the District served by means of a standpipe.

General

The water has no liability to plumbo-solvency.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Council's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. A.J. Lomax & Sons, of Manchester, were preparing detailed working drawings for extensions to and enlargements of the main drainage facilities of the area, as well as for considerable enlargement and improvement of the existing sewage disposal works. Part of the sewerage facilities were actually started during the year, being a relief sewer for Golden Hill Lane which diverts part of the flow along Wheelton Lane, then strikes across behind the rubber works into the fairly new Hall Lane sewer. These works consist of 600 yards of 15" diameter pipe and 300 yards 12" in diameter. There were 123 new houses connected to the sewerage system during the year.

PRIVATE STREETS AND BACK PASSAGES

The duty of preparing plans and supervising Private Street Works is that of your Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. F.D. Howe, and the Highways Committee are responsible for setting out the programme.

The following Private Street Works were started and completed during the year.

Charnock Street

The 4 adjacent back streets.

Northgate Group comprising:

Hastings Road
Somerset Road
Beech Road
Westwood Road
Hampden Road

All associated back streets.

Plans and specifications of the following streets had also been completed. Tenders had been invited for their construction which should be started in 1961.

Hough Lane Group comprising:

Balfour Street
Eckroyd Street
Crompton Street
King Street
Thurston Road
Northcote Street
Quin Street
Meadow Street
John Street
Dorothy Avenue

All associated back streets.

The private estate developer to the west of Leyland Lane, Messrs. A. Lewis & Company, who had created three new streets named Atherton Road, Belmont Road and Cartmell Road, fully completed the work during the year. Final surfacing was also carried out on the private estate constructed by Messrs. R. Hewitson & Son, to the remaining parts of Glamis Road and Knowsley Road.

Consequent upon the development of the Atherton Estate, a part of Atherton Road and adjacent back streets were made up under the Private Street Works procedure.

SCHOOLS

The following is a list of schools which were open in the District. In addition to these, two new schools were started during the year, one being St. Mary's R.C. Infants School in Haig Avenue and the other a County Council Primary School to the west of Leyland Lane in the "Seven Stars" area.

Balshaw's Grammar School	Church Road
Leyland Earnshaw Bridge County Infants	Earnshaw Drive
Leyland Broadfield County Junior	Haig Avenue
Leyland Junior County	Fox Lane
Wellfield County Secondary	Yewlands Drive
Methodist Primary	Turpin Green Lane
St. Andrew's Infants C. of E.	Fox Lane
St. James' C. of E. Primary	Moss Side
St. Mary's R.C. Primary	School Lane
St. Mary's R.C. Secondary	Royal Avenue
Worden County Secondary	Westfield Drive

HOUSING

The following table shows the number of new houses completed during the year ended 31st December, 1960.

	Permanent Houses	Flats	Total
By the L.A.	20	44	64
By other L.A's.	-	-	-
Other bodies or persons	59	-	59
Totals	79	44	123

Improvement Grants

The Surveyor's Department deal with all formal applications for assistance under these schemes and the following two tables have been prepared from information supplied by them.

Discretionary

	Private bodies or individuals		Local Authority	
	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected	No. of Schemes	No. of Dwelling houses or other buildings affected
Submitted by private individuals to local authority	2	2	-	-
Approved by local authority	2	2	-	-
Submitted by local authority to Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Finally approved by Ministry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Work completed +	5	5	Nil	Nil
Additional separate dwellings included in + above	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Standard

	No. of Schemes	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
Submitted to Local Authority	21	21
Approved by Local Authority	21	21
Work completed	23	23

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 96

No. of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose 154

Dwelling houses unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit :-

No. (or estimated No.) at end of year 34

No. of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit 22

<u>Houses demolished</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced during Year Persons</u>	<u>Families.</u>
--------------------------	------------------------------	--	------------------

In Clearance Areas :

1. Houses Unfit for Human Habitation	9	3	3
2. Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.	2	Nil	Nil

Not in Clearance Areas :

4. As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.	5	7	1
--	---	---	---

<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	<u>Number</u>
----------------------------	---------------

1. Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil
2. Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	Nil	Nil

Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were Remedied :-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
1. After informal action by local authority	38	-
2. After formal notice under		
a) Public Health Acts	1	Nil
b) Sections 9 & 16 Housing Act, 1957.	2	Nil
3. Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957.	Nil	-

It will be seen from the foregoing statistical tables that a total of 16 houses were demolished, having been declared unfit. All the occupiers from the Heaton Street Clearance Area were re-housed and all houses demolished.

Housing of the Aged

The Council, having agreed to provide accommodation for housing of the aged in accordance with a County Council Scheme, selected a site on the Lower House Estate off Fox Lane and construction commenced of a total of 36 bungalows. This scheme incorporates certain welfare facilities including that of a resident Warden. It is expected that these bungalows will be completed in 1961.

Ministry Bungalows

Following discussions between the War Office and the Local Authority Officers, a suggestion was made that the 50 Ministry bungalows in Gerrard Street and Ryden Avenue might be declared unfit for human habitation and dealt with under the provisions of the Housing Act. An inspection was made of the houses in question and whilst there may have been certain points which rendered these houses below modern standards, they were not of such a condition as to justify declaring them unfit for human habitation. Subsequently, it was decided that if the Ministry wished to rid themselves of these properties, there were other means available to them without asking for clearance under the Housing Acts.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND BAKEHOUSES

The following tables show the administration of the Factories Act, 1937, within the District.

Type of Factory	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Non-mechanical	15	10	Nil	Nil
Mechanical	53	37	8	Nil
Building Sites	3	4	Nil	Nil
Total	71	51	8	Nil

	Defects		Cases referred		No. of cases in which pros- ecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	to H.M. Insp.	by H.M. Insp.	
Want of cleanliness	8	7	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable Temperature	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation	-	-	-	-	Nil
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	Nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	9	-	-	Nil
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	Nil
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	Nil
Total	18	16	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Factories Acts are administered by two separate bodies - Local Authorities and H.M. Inspectorate. The degree of control exercised by the Local Authority varies with the type of factory i.e. whether or not there is mechanical power installed. A close liaison is, therefore, maintained with H.M. Inspectors on such matters.

NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT

The reception of overspill population from the County Boroughs of Preston and Wigan on the Wade Hall Estate had virtually ceased insofar as new houses were concerned. In order, therefore, to fill in a vacant corner on the Estate which had been made available by the demolition of unfit houses, Preston County Borough agreed to nominate a further eight families and work was commenced on a suitable block of flats and houses. There is still, however, a movement of people from the two County Boroughs, as when any vacancy occurs these two towns have the right to nominate the incoming tenant.

The following is a record of the number of dwellings occupied each year since the inception of the scheme.

Year	Houses	Flats	Maisonettes	Total
1953	142	-	-	142
1954	116	-	-	116
1955	147	20	-	167
1956	70	12	5	87
1957	-	-	1	1
1958	-	-	-	-
1959	71	-	-	71
1960	-	-	-	-

Total dwellings occupied by end of 1960 584

There are also 6 shops in Royal Avenue and 37 garages distributed on 4 different sites around the estate.

NEW LEGISLATION

The following new legislation, which is of interest to Public Health Departments, was enacted during the year.

Requisitioned Houses Act, 1960.

An Act to enable the Minister of Housing and Local Government to extend the period for which possession of requisitioned houses may be retained by Local Authorities under the Requisitioned Houses and Housing (Amendment) Act, 1955.

Radioactive Substances Act, 1960.

An Act to regulate the keeping and use of radioactive material, and to make provision as to the disposal and accumulation of radioactive waste. The Act requires that any person using radioactive material should be registered, such registration being with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The Act provides that, where radioactive material is deposited or accumulated, the Minister shall consult with the Local Authority in whose area the place is situated, and with any other such public or Local Authorities as appear to him ought to be consulted.

Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960.

This Act establishes a Public Health Laboratory Service Board to exercise functions with respect to the administration of the bacteriological service provided by the Minister of Health as part of the National Health Service.

Clean Rivers (Estuaries and Tidal Waters) Act, 1960.

This Act amends the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951, so as to give powers to River Boards to deal with new outlets and new discharges of trade or sewage effluent into tidal waters or parts of the sea. This gives considerable extra powers to River Boards to deal with pollution.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The above Act, which came into force on the 29th August, 1960, gave Local Authorities more power for controlling caravan sites. Part of the Act concerns planning authorities but in addition a new licensing system for sites only was introduced to be operated by County District Councils. The Act required occupiers of every caravan site to apply for a new Site Licence within a stated time. The Act differentiates between those sites which have specific planning consent and those which were established before planning control. The local planning authority had to review the position of all the sites and no site licence could be issued until the planning position had been established. Accompanying the Act was a set of Model Standards with which, it was recommended, all caravan sites should comply.

These include:	Density and space between caravans
	Hard Standings
	Fire fighting appliances
	Water supply
	Drainage and Sanitary accommodation
	Refuse disposal
	Storage space
	Car parking
	Recreation space

The Act also encourages Local Authorities to consider setting up caravan sites under their own control.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960.

This Act makes provisions to control noise or vibration, which becomes a statutory nuisance in accordance with Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936. Action may be taken either by the Local Authority or three or more occupiers of premises who are aggrieved. Exemption is given to nuisance from aircraft and statutory undertakers, and to a trade or business it is a defence to show that the best practicable means have been used for counteracting its effect. The Act also controls the use of loudspeakers in streets.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

These consolidate the previous Regulations and introduce a number of amendments in the light of the experience gained since the first came into operation, and certain anomalies have been rectified.

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960.

These lay down certain standards for dock and carriers premises which were previously outside the scope of the ordinary Hygiene Regulations. The standards provide for suitable washing facilities, sanitary accommodation, lighting, ventilation, etc., to be provided in these places.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

These replace and consolidate the previous Regulations dealing with milk. They considerably simplify the system of licences and make Food and Drugs authorities responsible for issuing Dealers' Licences. These no longer restrict sale to the area of the licensing authority and, therefore, Supplementary Licences are discontinued. The Regulations also introduce amendments to the Laboratory examinations which milk has to satisfy.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations, 1960.

These require all meat which is unfit for human consumption to be stained green and also sterilized by any processor before distribution. The meat at all stages has to be adequately marked that it is not for human consumption. The Regulations make it an offence for any meat which is unfit for human consumption to be exposed for sale unless it is sterilized. Certain exemptions are granted to zoos, menageries, etc.,

The Authorised Officers (Meat Inspection) Regulations, 1960.

These allow certain appointments to be made of persons who have passed a new examination authorising them to inspect meat. The primary reason for creating a new class of officer is to overcome the difficulty in recruiting meat inspectors for work in large pig slaughterhouses or bacon factories.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

These provide for the notification by medical practitioners of all cases of Anthrax.

- - - - - 0000000 - - - - -

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

74, TOWNGATE,

LEYLAND.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year ended 31st December, 1960.

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Council
of the Urban District of Leyland.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I submit this Report on certain further aspects of the work of the Department and it should be read in conjunction with that of the Medical Officer of Health.

Speaking generally, the District continued on its prosperous way. Industry continued to expand and this in turn created a demand for more housing and shopping facilities. Whilst Local Authority housing development, for reasons of finance, slowed up somewhat, private developers found no difficulty whatsoever in selling all the houses they could build, many of which were sold before construction commenced. These factors had a considerable bearing on many of the duties with which the Department is directly concerned. Public cleansing, for example, brings many problems when each week there are additional houses coming into occupation which have to be provided with our usual weekly collection service. This factor, coupled with the prosperity which creates the expansion, brings difficulties in recruiting men who are willing to collect refuse, or what is perhaps equally important, who are also capable of carrying out the work.

To take advantage of the increased trade which results from the increased population, many food premises have found it necessary to extend their premises and new premises have also been adapted. In all cases the opportunity has been taken to ask for and generally obtain higher standards of food handling and food hygiene in general than appertained before.

For example, it is sometimes more difficult to persuade a shopkeeper to install a wash basin in his shop when no other alterations are contemplated, than to ask for such a facility when considerable sums are being extended on other facilities or major improvements.

In general, whilst no spectacular changes have taken place in the environment there has been a steady improvement and there is no reason why this should not continue.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS VISITS.

The figures below tabulate those everyday visits some of which are to investigate complaints and others to make the routine visits of inspection necessary for ensuring a proper compliance with public health law and practice.

These visits initiate many improvements without the necessity to report to the Council for formal or statutory action.

Inspections to Dwelling-houses	135
Insect Infestations	60
Infectious Disease	126
Dairies, Milk Shops etc.	37
Food and Food Premises	293
Slaughterhouses	187
Factories and Workshops	27
Milk Sampling	29
Ice Cream Premises	33
Licensed Premises	12
Smoke Observations	32
Caravans	17
Shops	103
Drain Inspections	175
Drain Testing	122
Rodent Control	168
Hawkers	11
Other Visits	<u>321</u>
	<u>1888</u>

Many of the visits enumerated on the previous page could make the subject of interesting little stories, but in many cases it would not be wise to disclose them as it may cause some embarrassment to the people concerned. One incident, however, could be mentioned concerning some trouble being experienced in a recently erected house of a superior type. Apparently, at intervals occurring at different times throughout the day, the house was filled with a most pungent and objectionable smell. As the builders were still operating on the site, the occupier complained to them who carried out many experiments to discover the source of the complaint, including opening up the cavity of the house walls to search for the cause. Extra ventilating bricks were inserted into the cavity but the smell continued. The internal w.c. was entirely dismantled and replaced. They then made representations to the Building Inspector who discovered a slight fault on the drainage system and all the drains were exposed to search for and remedy any further faults. After this, conditions were no better. The situation had begun to play upon the nerves of the housewife concerned and there appeared to be no answer to the problem. Working on a past experience it was then decided, when we were informed of the difficulty, to ask that all the electric lights in the house be switched on. After ten minutes or so it was found that two bulb holders, one in the bathroom and the other in the kitchen, were giving off most foul and offensive odours and had probably had a fish glue incorporated into their manufacture. When these were replaced all cause for complaint ceased and the builders were able to get on with their job of completing the remaining houses in peace.

A further series of complaints concerned some terraced houses on the Broadfield Estate where objectionable odours were permeating the rooms. This was finally determined to be caused by ventilators in the kitchens not being sealed across the cavity walls of the houses. Consequently, when housewife A cooked cabbage or any other strong smelling food, housewives B and C were also getting the smells inside their houses. Good building practice requires all ventilators serving inside walls to be sealed across the cavity to prevent this sort of thing happening.

- - - - -

HOUSING.

Heaton Street Clearance

The remaining three families in Heaton Street vacated their houses during the year and the acquisition of the houses and the land upon which they stood was completed under the terms of the Compulsory Purchase Order. Arrangements were made with a Demolition Contractor for the demolition of all houses as and when they came into our possession, and by the end of the year the entire site was cleared of all properties.

In connection with No. 3 Heaton Street, a house abutting on to a demolished house, it was agreed that suitable support should be given to the exposed gable end wall which was rendered with two coats of cement.

Spring Gardens

Certain houses in Spring Gardens had been included in the Council's five year programme for clearance, and as it was the intention to proceed with the proposals the detailed work of inspections preparatory to reporting on their condition was commenced. It had been necessary to take immediate action and impose Closing Orders in respect of some of the houses in this block, details of which are given below.

Individually Unfit Houses

The following houses were dealt with as individually unfit under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957.

258 Golden Hill Lane	}	Demolition finally carried out by the two owners concerned, but only after the Local Authority indicated their intention of doing this work in default.
260 Golden Hill Lane		
262 Golden Hill Lane		
518 Leyland Lane	}	These houses were the subject of operative Closing Orders, but after a change of ownership and extensive works of repair and improvement had been carried out, the Local Authority agreed to determine these Closing Orders.
520 Leyland Lane		
67 Spring Gardens		Closing Order in operation. Tenants re-housed by the Council.
31 Spring Gardens		Operative Closing Order. Tenants awaiting re-housing by the Council.

47 Spring Gardens

Operative Closing Order.
Tenants re-housed by the Council.

1 Gravel Pit Cottages)
2 Gravel Pit Cottages)

Demolition Orders in operation
but one tenant still in occupation
who did not wish to be re-housed
by the Council. Notice to Quit
served but still in occupation at
the end of the year.

46 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
vacated, awaiting demolition.

48 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
vacated, awaiting demolition.

50 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
vacated, awaiting demolition.

52 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
still occupied.

54 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
vacated, awaiting demolition.

56 Leyland Lane

Demolition Order served. House
still occupied.

R.O.F. Estate - Ryden Avenue and Gerrard Street.

This Estate was erected in 1939/40 and consists of 50 bungalows to a design of the British Concrete Federation for a Ministry of Works standard hostel married quarters.

Following a request from the War Office, detailed inspections were carried out of a representative cross-section of these houses. The Government department concerned appeared to wish to be rid of them and with this end in view thought that this Local Authority might declare them unfit for human habitation. Whilst the detailed inspections showed the houses to be in some respects sub-standard, e.g. unplastered walls and some condensation troubles, the houses were in the main very well maintained both by the Ministry and the tenants and were provided with hot and cold water, bath, internal toilet, etc., and could not possibly be placed in the category of unfit houses within the meaning of the term in the Housing Act of 1957. In any case, such property being under the direct control of a Government Department was invested with "Crown immunity" and was outside the provisions of the Housing Acts altogether. It was indicated that, if the appropriate Ministry felt that these houses had fulfilled their purpose of temporary accommodation, then they had power to take action to see that the houses no longer remained occupied.

Repairs

A total of 38 houses were made fit as a result of informal approaches to the owners concerned, listing the defects and works of repair required. It was necessary to serve one formal notice under the Public Health Acts.

Rent Act, 1957.

The tabulated information below shows the action taken by the Local Authority in those cases where the landlord or the tenant had applied for action under the provisions of the Act.

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	4
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates	4
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) in respect of all defects	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords to carry out all repairs listed by tenants	2
Number of landlords undertakings refused by Local Authority	Nil
Number of certificates issued	2

Applications for Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair

Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	Nil
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

A supply of all the forms necessary to operate the Rent Act continued to be kept available in the Department for re-sale. This ensures that no persons, whether landlords or tenants, need suffer any delay in invoking the provisions of the Act.

General

With the occupation of a further 123 new houses, the number now built in the District since 1920 is 4,074 or 66% of the 6,161 houses available. This is a very high percentage of comparatively modern houses which not only reflects the rapid growth of the District but also ensures a fairly high standard of housing generally.

RODENT CONTROL

The following statistical table gives a summary of the year's work including that carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority	Dwell- ing House	Agric- ultur- al	All Other (incl. Business Premises)	Total
Total number of properties		15	5565	94	488	6162
Number of inspections		47	272	587	163	1069
Number of Infested Properties	Rats	7	26	35	5	73
	Mice	2	30	25	9	66
Number of Treatments by Local Authority		9	56	35	14	114

It was not necessary to ask for authority to serve any statutory notices during the year as all treatments found to be necessary were agreed with the owners concerned.

In addition to those inspections specifically recorded as being for the purpose of Rodent Control, your Public Health Inspectors, when visiting properties on other duties, also take note of any evidence of rat or mouse infestation.

Test Baiting of Sewerage System

It is encouraging to report that, for the third year in succession, there was no evidence of rat infestation into any part of the sewerage system, as indicated by the Annual test baiting which took place during the month of May. This test baiting is witnessed by a representative of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and covers the entire sewered area of the District. Approximately 10% of all manholes are baited with sausage rusk to which a mould inhibitor - Paranitrophenol, has been added. Four days later the bait is examined to see whether any has been taken. In view of this result, it was not of course necessary to carry out full treatment of the sewerage system with poison bait. There were, however, two isolated instances during the year where a surface infestation of rats was found to have established itself in the drainage system. Appropriate treatment was carried out immediately in the vicinity which undoubtedly prevented a major build-up in the sewerage system.

Agricultural Contract Service

This service, for the destruction of rats on agricultural properties, continued to be well supported.

General

The methods used in controlling infestations of rats and mice have undergone considerable changes in recent years. The laying of highly toxic poisons such as arsenic and zinc phosphide is not now necessary owing to the introduction of the anti-blood coagulant Warfarin, and control is much more effective using these new methods. It is still necessary, however, to have operators who are trained in the new techniques. Our existing trained Rodent Operator asked for a change and a suitable post was found for him within the cleansing service. Towards the end of the year, a new man was engaged who had indicated interest in rodent control work and he operated under the guidance of the Public Health Inspectors until such time as a Ministry course of instruction became available, which would be some time in 1961.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Reference has already been made in the Medical Officer of Health's Report to the considerable preparatory work which has been going on with the Council's Consulting Engineers regarding extensions to and enlargements of the main drainage facilities of the District. Such facilities are extremely important to the environment of any inhabited area and it is to the credit of the Local Authority that such matters are receiving attention. Very few of the general public realise that, although hidden from view, an adequate sewerage system is a basic necessity for our modern way of life. Plans for the enlargement of the main drainage system are taking into account the considerable development which is expected to take place in Leyland during the next decade although it is perhaps pertinent to point out that, along with such facilities, those parts of the District which contain houses and which have not yet got a public sewer available should also receive due consideration.

Two pail conversions took place during the year at properties which were the subject of Closing Orders. The new owner submitted proposals which allowed for the proper treatment of effluent from the house although there was not a public sewer available.

Closet Accommodation

The following comparative table for dwelling houses shows how the position for Leyland has changed over the last 40 years.

Type of Closet	1920	1930	1940	1950	1958	1959	1960
Freshwater	802	2128	3506	4285	5726	5920	6043
Waste Water	32	32	32	31	15	4	4
all Pail (Premises)	488	374	157	158	98	76	74
Privy	809	291	209	⌘ 66	⌘ 65	⌘ 65	⌘ 65

* I am extremely doubtful about the accuracy of the figure for privy middens. To ascertain the true position it would be necessary to carry out a house to house check over the entire rural area and this is a job which will require to be done in the near future.

The Department continued to provide a service for the freeing of choked drains and sewers and a total of 250 blockages were cleared. Routine inspections of drainage work carried out by private contractors were made throughout the year as and when necessary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Routine enquiries, where appropriate, were carried out into all notified cases of infectious disease. Where necessary admission to hospital was arranged. Disinfection was also carried out in houses where the following cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever 15

In cases nursed at home suitable disinfectant was made available free of charge and advice given on isolation. The small tins of strong disinfectant for household use continued to be available on request.

Such supplies are obtained annually after inviting quotations from well known manufacturers. One particular firm had indicated that they wished to be placed on the annual list of tenderers and in fact quoted the lowest price for the supply of a White Disinfectant with a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of 18/22, supplied in 10 oz. tins. After the first delivery, however, it became apparent that the disinfectant was of a very poor quality. Representations made to the firm concerned were apparently ignored and the Weights and Measures Department of the Lancashire County Council were contacted after an independent check had been made by the Public Health Laboratory Service which showed the disinfectant to have a Rideal Walker Co-efficient of about 10, i.e. half the strength it should have been. This reduced strength was also accompanied by a marked tendency of the disinfectant to separate out very quickly under storage conditions which rendered it useless for general use. After many comings and goings between the Weights and Measures Officers and myself, it was finally decided to institute proceedings against the firm under the Merchandise Marks Act for issuing a false trade description. The case was heard at the Bolton Magistrate's Court, the firm pleaded guilty and were fined £25 and costs. It is understood that this was the first prosecution for many, many years involving this particular type of offence. Needless to say, no more disinfectant was obtained from this particular firm.

SHOPS

Routine inspections were made throughout the year on the relevant provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, not only with regard to those provisions which are the responsibility of this Authority but also those provisions of the Act delegated from the County Council to this Authority. A total of 103 inspections were made as against 91 the previous year.

FOOD

Slaughterhouses

There has been a marked reduction in the number of animals found to be affected with Tuberculosis, which was to be expected when the County became an attested area, which means that with certain minor exceptions all cattle whether for slaughter or otherwise within the County area have to be attested stock. In fact, from July to the end of the year not a single case of Tuberculosis was discovered in the beef cattle, whereas previously it had been a regular occurrence to find lungs, livers or heads affected.

A total of $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of meat and offal from the slaughterhouses were rejected as being unfit for human consumption owing to disease or other abnormal condition, as compared with $19\frac{1}{4}$ cwts. the previous year. The following table details the type of animals slaughtered at the two private slaughterhouses in the district.

	Cattle excl. cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	174	179	Nil	1552	197
Number inspected	174	179	Nil	1552	197
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	47	89	Nil	36	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.	27%	49.7%	Nil	2.3%	1.5%
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	7	Nil	Nil	1
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	4.5%	3.9%	Nil	Nil	.05%
Number of carcasses found to be affected with cysticercus bovis	Three - cold storage effected				

The changing pattern of disease in food animals is shown to some extent in the foregoing figures. It will be noticed that out of a total of 353 adult cattle it was not necessary to condemn any whole carcasses for Tuberculosis. The total of 353 adult cattle slaughtered compares with 334 the previous year, although the number of sheep was reduced from 1,963 to 1,552. The number of pigs increased from 175 to 197.

There is still no wholesale slaughtering at the Leyland slaughterhouses, the meat being produced for local retail sale. The owners of the slaughterhouse mainly concerned do not make a practice of taking in casualty animals or other animals which are obviously only fit for manufacturing purposes.

The practice of Sunday slaughtering continued throughout the year and inspection services were also required on such occasions. Approximately two thirds of the animals were slaughtered on Sundays.

The meat marking system is still being operated in the District and all animals slaughtered were stamped with an inspection mark in accordance with Regulation 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1952.

Slaughterhouses - Report.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, each Local Authority was required to review and after consultation with such organizations as appeared to the Authority to represent the interests concerned, to submit a Report to the Minister on -

- a) the existing and probable future requirements of the Leyland Urban District for slaughterhouse facilities, having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities and of other persons; and
- b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements.

Consultations were arranged between the Preston County Borough, Chorley Borough, the Urban Districts of Fulwood, Longridge and Walton-le-Dale, together with Preston Rural District and Chorley Rural District.

The following interested organizations and persons were also consulted -

The National Farmers' Union

The Union of Shop, Distributive
and Allied Workers

The Fatstock Marketing Corporation

and all the retail meat traders in
the District.

After taking into account the various views of the aforementioned and after consideration of the conditions appertaining at the two private slaughterhouses in the District, it was decided to recommend that any slaughterhouse continuing in use should comply with all the structural requirements of the Acts and Regulations made thereunder, by the 1st June, 1962, which was to be known as the "recommended date." It was further decided that the facilities at present existing, although confined mainly to slaughterhouses outside the area, were sufficient to meet the needs of the District, and that in view of the facilities available in surrounding areas it was not the intention of the Authority to provide a new public slaughterhouse.

Copies of the Report were made available for inspection by interested persons and the fact was published in the newspapers circulating in the District, which also indicated by what day any representations in respect of the Report were to be made to the Minister. The Report was submitted to the Minister for his consideration and subsequently approved by him, with the proviso that the "recommended date" referred to above should be brought forward to the 1st January, 1962.

Other Foods

The following are details of food which was inspected and found unfit for human consumption and duly surrendered by the owners.

Ham	(Tinned)	181 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Meat	"	51 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Vegetables	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Fruit	"	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Peeled Shrimps		1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Bread Crumbs		10 lbs.
Bovine Kidney		1 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Currants		45 lbs.
Chocolate		2 lbs.
Milk Pudding		15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.
Cured Ham		12 lbs.
Cooked Meat		16 lbs.

The number of hawkers and their premises registered under the provisions of Section 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is given below.

Registered Hawkers 11

Registered Premises 4

The following milk licences (including supplementary) were issued during the year under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949.

Tuberculin Tested	15
Pasteurised	24
Sterilised	32

There was no refusal to grant or revocation of a licence during the year.

The new Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. Their main purpose was to reduce the amount of routine work involved in the administration of milk legislation and all Dealers' licences would, in the future, be granted by the Food and Drugs Authority for the area in which was situated the premises at or from which the milk was pasteurised, sterilised, or sold, as the case may be. Once this licence had been issued this authorized the sale of the milk and the use of a Special Designation in any place. A new Dealers (Pre-Packed) milk licence was introduced to permit the sale of all three kinds of Specially Designated milk, i.e. pasteurised, sterilised and tuberculin tested, where the milk was to be supplied to the consumer in the same unopened container in which it had been received. The period during which a licence would operate was increased from one to five years. In our case, the Lancashire County Council became the Authority for the issuing of all such licences and detailed information of all our existing dealers was forwarded to them.

The number of registered milk distributors in the district at the end of the year was as follows.

Own dairies in the district	3
Dairy farmers in the district	2
Dairies outside the district	11
Milk shops in the district	18

There were, in addition, a total of 10 producer retailers operating in the district who are not required to be registered with the Local Authority. This number is not official but is based on observations and used for sampling purposes, etc.,

The following are details of ice cream premises registered.

Manufacture and sale	2
Sale only	75

DISINFESTATION

Verminous Insects

Only one case of bed bugs in a house came to light during the year. In this case, treatment with a D.D.T. residual insecticide to which had been added pyrethrum effectively dealt with the situation and all vermin were eliminated. This compares with only one case in 1959 and indicates the very low incidence of this most objectionable type of infestation in the District.

Red Mite

Sporadic outbreaks of the gooseberry red mite made their appearance on the Broadfield and Wade Hall Housing Estates. During the year it was necessary to treat 8 houses with malathion. This compares with 17 houses in 1959, 160 houses in 1958 and 219 houses in 1957.

This pest has been reported from many parts of the country in recent years and appears to be mainly confined to new housing estates developed on agricultural land. The building of houses must provide ideal conditions which allow small numbers naturally present on vegetation to increase at such a rate as to become a nuisance.

Other Pests

It was necessary to provide treatment for 22 cases of cockroaches where ordinary treatment by the householder had proved ineffective. In some of these cases, the householders were provided with specially formulated preparations from the Department, but in several stubborn cases it was necessary to use the special equipment also available to the Department.

There was one case of Spider Beetles which required treatment. It is very difficult to find the focus of such infestation as it may have originated in stored food, birds nests, dead mice or other insects.

The following other types of insect were also dealt with, some of which are normally associated with gardens. It is only in those cases where a house is being invaded that it becomes necessary to effect some sort of control.

18 cases of Ants

6 cases of Silverfish

8 cases of Flies

5 cases of Earwigs

1 case of Spiders

Once more it became necessary to deal with several colonies of wasps or bees which had established themselves either in or too close to houses for comfort. During the year, twelve wasps nests and three of bees were dealt with. In the case of wasps, the most effective method of gassing with hydrogen cyanide was used and with bees D.D.T. or Lindane proved effective. The bees referred to were those which had entered disused chimney stacks and the cavities of house walls. The Department does not undertake to collect swarms of bees hanging from the branches of trees etc., In such cases, bee-keepers are usually most co-operative in collecting the unwanted swarm.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Many of the duties of environmental public health are concerned with enforcing various Acts and Regulations passed by the Central Government. In other words, we have to see that other people are carrying out their duties in a satisfactory manner. In the case of public cleansing, however, not only must they be carried out satisfactorily, but we must ourselves do the job. It has been our policy for many years now to maintain a weekly collection of household refuse and apart from the short upset caused by statutory holidays this has been achieved. Behind this simple statement, however, lies a host of problems and difficulties. Situated as we are in that part of Lancashire which has a shortage of male labour in industry, it has become increasingly evident that we are at a disadvantage when competing for the supply of suitable men. It cannot be denied that, on the whole, industrial establishments in the area appear to be able to offer more money in the weekly wage packet than can be got in the cleansing service. Whilst basic wage rates in industry do not in themselves appear much different from ours, the system of production bonus payments and considerable overtime substantially increase the amount of wages which are taken home. The additional advantages of protection from the weather and the various welfare facilities available are also important factors. Our own service does offer certain advantages over industry, such as working in the open air, the sickness pay scheme and freedom from the influence of factory walls which, to certain people, can be a considerable attraction.

It cannot be denied that the efficient operation of a Cleansing Department is vitally necessary if a community is to remain a pleasant place in which to live. That it can bring so many problems and difficulties in its train sometimes makes one wonder how anyone could wish to become involved in such matters, but it is an undoubted fact that cleansing officers as a whole continue to remain enthusiasts even after many years. It would be interesting to study why this should be so. Perhaps it is the personal nature of the work. Whilst machines may be employed for assembling, transporting and dealing with refuse at the tip, it has to be collected and brought to the roadside by manual labour. Every inhabited house in the District is visited in this way, each week, and it thus becomes a personal service to the individual inhabitant to collect unwanted waste.

Much could be written about the meaning of the term 'household refuse,' and it is by no means an easy matter always to determine this apparently simple term. We in Leyland have always tried to place as wide an interpretation as we possibly can compatible with the existing law on the subject. We do, therefore, undertake to remove unwanted items of furniture provided the quantities are reasonable and do not amount to clearing an entire house at one time. Garden refuse - another very thorny problem in more ways than one - will be removed if it is reasonable in quantity and is properly packed. We could not, however, include in this category the removal of uprooted hedges which involve one or two full loads, but even in these cases we try and lay on a special service on a repayment basis. In no circumstances, however, do we remove, without charge, builders' debris as word would very quickly get round and we should find ourselves left with the spoil from many building alterations etc., Normally, the builder doing any job is expected to remove the refuse resulting therefrom.

There was, during the year, a wage increase negotiated by the North Western Whitley Council amounting to 2d an hour in the basic wage of our refuse collectors, bringing the rate to 4/4¹/₄d per hour and the drivers 4/5¹/₄d per hour. The plus rate for driver/loaders continued to be an extra 4/-d per week. In addition to this, an extra three days holiday with pay was granted to all employees who had more than ten years service and the introduction of a 42 hour week was announced to take effect from the 1st January, 1961. This settlement did not satisfy the mens' demands and considerable feelings were kindled over the paucity of the award. In other words, the settlement did nothing to prevent the drift of suitable men away from the service.

The following table shows that the net cost of the cleansing service was less than the previous year in spite of the wage increase referred to, mainly owing to an increase in income from salvage and in particular kitchen waste.

The table has been prepared on the basis of the cost of the cleansing service, expressed as a percentage of the overall rate demand and compares most favourably with that for previous years. The large percentage reduction is accounted for by the product of a penny rate rising from £766 to £957 due to revaluation although the cost of other services must have risen in proportion as the same general rate was levied as in the previous year.

	1938/39	1952/53	1955/56	1958/59	1959/60
Population	12,680	14,920	17,400	18,220	18,690
Number of Houses	4,092	4,925	5,728	6,042	6,161
Tonnage removed (estimated)	80 Tons Per Week	90 Tons Per Week	116 Tons Per Week	122 Tons Per Week	125 Tons Per Week
Net Cost	£2,876	£6,973	£9,334	£11,362	£10,770
Amount of General Rate	13/-	21/6d	24/-	17/9d	17/9d
Rateable Value	£71,063	£94,701	£112,955	£200,652	£237,331
Sum Represented by 1d Rate	£250	£365	£440	£766	£957
Net Cost of services expressed as a percentage of annual rate demand	7.4%	7.4%	6.9%	7.0%	5.3%

The net cost shown excludes the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme as this was not in operation in 1938/39.

The following table shows a breakdown of the total net cost of the refuse collection service expressed in terms of cost per week for each house in the District.

	Cost Per Week Per House
1938/39	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d
1952/53	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1953/54	7d
1954/55	7d
1955/56	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1956/57	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1957/58	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d
1958/59	8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d
1959/60	8d

Storage of Household Refuse

We have operated a Municipal Owned Dustbin Scheme since 1949 which has been most successful. Since its inception, the 2½ cu. ft. bin, British Standard Specification No. 792 : 1947 has been supplied. Owing to recent developments in connection with reducing the amount of noise and which culminated with the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, it was decided to experiment with an anti-noise type of dustbin which was recently introduced. This consists of an ordinary standard tapered dustbin to which is fitted a circular rubber foot secured on the bottom rim and provided with a rubber lid. It was decided to obtain samples of this type of bin and twelve were distributed at various points in the District. This development is a most interesting one and in addition to contributing to the abatement of noise, may very well increase the effective life of the dustbin itself. It was pointed out to the Local Authority that the provision of a rubber lid (apart from the foot) would considerably reduce the amount of noise made not only when a dustbin is emptied, but each time it is used by the householder. In addition to this, it would also fit more securely owing to its flexible nature and would not blow off so easily in high winds. It was, therefore, decided that for our supplies during the forthcoming year of 1961/62, prices should be obtained for the supply of dustbins complete with rubber lids.

A summary of the cost of the Municipal Bin Scheme since its inception at the beginning of the financial year 1949/50 is shown below.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cost expressed in terms of</u> <u>ld Rate</u>
1949/1950	1.6 pence
1950/1951	1.4 "
1951/1952	1.7 "
1952/1953	1.8 "
1953/1954	1.1 "
1954/1955	1.0 "
1955/1956	1.7 "
1956/1957	1.6 "
1957/1958	1.0 "
1958/1959	1.2 "
1959/1960	0.62 "
1960/1961	0.42 "

There has been a marked reduction in the last two years in the cost of the Scheme as expressed in terms of a ld rate, mainly owing to the considerable drop in the number of bins which it was necessary to replace, there being only 267 required in 1960/61, and to the considerable increase in the product of a ld rate which has taken place during the last two years.

The contract for the supply of dustbins was this year awarded to the lowest tenderer, Messrs. Thomas Hill (Successors) of Stourbridge, for the sum of £1.10.4d each, including purchase tax.

Collection

Reference has already been made to the difficulties experienced during the year in maintaining an adequate labour force for this work. The number of vehicles in use by the Department remained the same, and there were no replacements.

The list of vehicles in use at the end of the year was as follows:-

1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson	(January, 1949)	Spare
1 - 10 cubic yard side loader Dennis	(April, 1952)	
1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper	(March, 1954)	
1 - 16/18 cubic yard rear loader Shelvoke & Drewry Fore & Aft Tipper	(July, 1955)	
1 - 5 cwt. Ford Thames Van	(July, 1956)	
1 - 12 cubic yard side loader Karrier Diesel	(November, 1959)	
1 - Chaseside '700' Mechanical Shovel	(December, 1959)	

It was necessary to bring out the 10 cubic yard side loader Fordson on several occasions in order to allow necessary repairs to be carried out to the remaining vehicles. The Fordson has, however, long passed its useful life and is only suitable for short term work.

Disposal

The Dawson Lane Tip continued in use throughout the year. We have occupied this site since 1956 and it is well suited for its purpose being far removed from centres of population and yet readily accessible from the public highway.

One large rubber manufacturing firm continued their contract with us to dispose of all their trade refuse. Considerable use was also made of the Tip by Civil Engineering firms operating in the District. In addition to the contract mentioned above, there was a total of 2,251 additional loads of spoil deposited and dealt with, bringing in a total income of £506.

The terms of our Agreement with the owner of the land state that there would be a minimum annual rental of £130 should household refuse alone be deposited, but that if we accepted trade refuse the income from this has to be added to the rent with a maximum rental, however, of £240. As the Dawson Lane site is the only reasonable tipping space for some considerable distance, it is in great demand. On the other hand, no tipping is allowed without proper arrangements being made with the Department and suitable charges agreed upon. For casual loads, a sum of 3/-d is charged. Printed receipts and consents to tip are available from the Public Health Department on payment of the appropriate amount.

The following table shows how the income received from such tipping charges compares with the rental paid and it will be seen that, on balance, the tip rental is not costing the Local Authority anything for disposing of household refuse but in fact a slight profit is being made.

	<u>Income</u>	<u>Total Rent Paid</u>
1956/7	£322	£65
1957/8	£214	£240
1958/9	£165	£240
1959/60	£210	£240
1960/61	£506	£240
	<u>£1,417</u>	<u>£1,025</u>

It would have been impossible to receive this additional income had we not had available mechanical plant on the Tip. The Chaseside Shovel which was purchased in December, 1959, is in continuous use on the site. The gross disposal cost for 1960/61 showed a probable expenditure of £1,171 as compared with an actual expenditure of £1,216 during the year 1958/59, when hand labour only was available. This reduction has been brought about in spite of increases in wages and it shows that mechanical aids can bring costs down, quite apart from the much greater efficiency in disposing of the refuse itself.

The 250 gallon fuel tank to store fuel oil which had been authorized in December, 1959, was finally delivered in January where it was to be erected on the Tip. This fuel oil, which bears no tax, is restricted to use in the Chaseside Shovel. When the tank arrived, however, it was found on filling to be leaking badly from one of the welded joints. The tank was a new one and the leak was caused by faulty manufacture and not rough handling during transport. After considerable delay and some rather acrimonious discussions with the suppliers, the tank was finally replaced.

Salvage

The salvage of materials for resale arising from the statutory duty of collecting household refuse once again showed a most successful year's working.

The total income from the sale of salvaged material was £6,354.15.5d as compared with £5,345.19.2d in 1959. Surely, such figures from a District of little over 18,000 population speak for themselves and show, without any shadow of doubt, that such activity is worthwhile.

Details of the types of materials sold and the amounts obtained, compared with the previous year, are shown in the following tables.

Comparative Table - Weight of Salvage Collected and Sold.

	1960				1959			
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Paper	465	12	3	0	425	2	3	0
Kitchen Waste	434	14	2	1	408	11	1	0
Rags	4	10	3	16	3	0	1	0
Sacking		12	2	5		5	1	0
Carpets		16	0	22		10	1	0
Woollens		10	0	24		4	3	18
String		8	2	21		4	1	0
Brass		1	0	20	-	-	-	-
Lead		2	1	25			3	12
Copper		1	2	18			1	14
Gun Metal	-	-	-	-			1	21
Aluminium		4	2	8				20
Cast Iron	3	5	0	0	-	-	-	-
Light Iron	16	2	2	0	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous		1	0	0	-	-	-	-
	927.	4.	0.	20.	838.	0.	3.	1.

Comparative Table - Value of Salvage Sold

	£. S. D.			£. S. D.		
	£.	S.	D.	£.	S.	D.
Paper	3669	8	8	3422	13	5
Kitchen Waste	2464	7	4	1841	9	7
Rags	55	13	11	48	4	0
Sacking	7	9	6	3	3	0
Carpets	3	14	7	1	15	10
Woollens	44	14	6	18	6	8
String	3	7	2		14	11
Brass	6	6	1	-	-	-
Lead	7	19	9	2	8	0
Copper	13	18	2	2	12	6
Gun Metal	-	-	-	3	1	3
Aluminium	27	6	0	1	0	0
Cast Iron	33	6	3	-	-	-
Light Iron	16	3	6	-	-	-
Loose Scrap	-	-	-		10	-
Miscellaneous	1	-	-	-	-	-
	6354.	15.	5.	5345.	19.	2.

In order to place the foregoing figures in a different perspective, the following table has been calculated to show the value of salvage each year per head of population. Figures for other years are also given for comparative purposes. Local Authorities do not run league tables, and the figures are not given with a view to competing with other Districts. At the same time, it would be interesting to know if any other Authority is returning a higher figure than this, expressed in this way, particularly where there is no separation plant installed.

	Population	Value Sold	Value Per Head of Population	
		£	S.	D.
1952	14,780	3,936	5.	4.
1953	14,920	3,787	5.	1.
1954	16,020	4,229	5.	3.
1955	16,520	4,923	6.	0.
1956	17,400	5,147	5.	11.
1957	17,800	5,119	5.	9.
1958	18,030	5,089	5.	7.
1959	18,220	5,346	5.	8.
1960	18,690	6,355	6.	10.

Another method of assessing salvage returns, and one which is still used by the Waste Paper Recovery Association, is to calculate the average weight collected for each 1,000 of population per month. During the days when Local Authorities were under the direction of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to collect kitchen waste it was also used for that commodity and continuing this method, the following table has been prepared to show our figures compared with previous years.

Yield Table - Comparative Figures

	Weight Per 1,000 Population Per Month	
	Waste Paper Cwts	Kitchen Waste Cwts
1946	19.6	31.4
1947	19.2	30.2
1948	24.5	38.1
1949	30.9	38.5
1950	23.0	37.6
1951	25.6	41.8
1952	25.1	40.3
1953	32.8	41.4
1954	33.5	44.5
1955	35.9	43.8
1956	35.9	43.1
1957	33.9	42.5
1958	37.0	38.5
1959	39.3	37.8
1960	43.0	40.2

The figure of 43 cwts. of waste paper per 1,000 of population, per month, compares with a national average figure as supplied by the Waste Paper Recovery Association of approximately 17 cwts. per month.

Kitchen Waste

The entire arisings of kitchen waste, amounting to 434 tons. 14 cwts. were sold to Messrs. William Johnson (Farmers), Avenue Farm, Hesketh Lane, Tarleton, in accordance with the contract originally entered into in 1959. In May, however, following an urgent representation from the farmer that he had tendered too high a price of £6 per ton, it was agreed to reduce the price for the last five months of the contract to £5.10.0d per ton. The kitchen waste is delivered four times a week to the farmer's premises and all the arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

Textiles, Metals, etc.,

As there is no separation plant in Leyland, the amount of material falling into this category is not very large. It has been the practice to obtain prices from local merchants when a convenient load has become available and sell to the highest bidder. During the past few years this material had invariably gone to a certain merchant in Preston. He, however, decided to retire and another person later represented himself as having taken over this merchant's connections. By a combination of false statements, plus the possession of what appeared to be the appurtenances of a thriving business, one batch of material was disposed of to him. Within a couple of days certain suspicions were aroused about the bona fides of this man and enquiries were made. Ultimately, a complaint was made to the police authority and the individual, Leo G. Waring of Preston, later appeared before the Quarter Sessions at Preston on a charge of Credit Fraud, involving not only this Local Authority but other Local Authorities and public Corporations as well, to a total value of over £5,000. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years in jail. The total value of our consignment to this man was £109.9.5d.

Paper Baling Depot

The premises in Bent Lane continued to be used throughout the year with only one full time man engaged on baling. It was necessary to provide assistance on certain occasions but the figure of almost 466 tons baled and sold is most satisfactory. Our twin screw Crawford baling press, obtained in November, 1952, continued to do its work very well although certain repairs have been required from time to time which is not surprising in view of the heavy and continuous use to which it is put. A Servicing Contract with Messrs. Herbert Morris Ltd., for our 10 cwt. electric Hoist has paid dividends in the trouble free running we have had.

Towards the end of the year, the Factories Act, 1959 (Commencement No. 4) Order, 1960, came into operation. This required that appropriate means for fighting fire should be provided and maintained in every factory. After due consideration of various methods of achieving this, it was decided that the most effective and at the same time cheapest method was to install a Hose Reel permanently connected to the water supply. This was ultimately carried out and the total cost of supplying and fixing a $\frac{3}{4}$ " Hose Reel complete with nozzle and 75 ft. of rubber hose, connected direct to the water supply, was £28.

All our waste paper was sold to Thames Board Mills Ltd., with whom this Council has had continuous dealings since 1937. A Contract for a further five years to take all our arisings was signed with them.

General

Comparative Table - Gross Income from Salvage

	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	S.	D.
1940	253	1	2	0	429	0	0
1941	258	5	0	20	770	17	6
1942	699	12	2	20	2180	16	5
1943	762	14	2	0	2270	17	9
1944	600	2	2	0	1855	0	1
1945	508	4	2	3	1557	18	10
1946	454	11	2	13	1545	4	6
1947	434	16	3	0	1694	6	5
1948	553	15	2	16	2331	19	0
1949	616	15	3	23	2836	10	8
1950	548	13	1	24	2243	9	6
1951	628	10	0	19	4771	19	0
1952	633	6	0	13	3936	2	5
1953	690	8	2	11	3787	6	11
1954	782	5	3	1	4229	15	3
1955	833	18	2	25	4922	15	3
1956	884	19	3	13	5147	5	7
1957	871	10	1	2	5119	12	4
1958	834	12	1	12	5089	4	1
1959	838	-	3	1	5345	19	2
1960	927	4	-	20	6354	15	5
Total	13,615.	11.	0.	12.	68,420.	16.	1.

The following table has been prepared to show the average cost per ton obtained spread over all the different salvageable items since 1940 and may be read in conjunction with the table on Page 69.

Average Cost Per Ton of all Salvageable Sales

	£.	S.	D.
1940	1.	13.	11.
1941	2.	19.	8.
1942	3.	2.	5.
1943	2.	19.	7.
1944	3.	1.	10.
1945	3.	1.	4.
1946	3.	7.	11.
1947	3.	17.	11.
1948	4.	4.	2.
1949	4.	12.	0.
1950	4.	1.	8.
1951	7.	11.	9.
1952	6.	4.	4.
1953	5.	9.	9.
1954	5.	8.	2.
1955	5.	18.	1.
1956	5.	16.	1.
1957	5.	17.	5.
1958	6.	1.	11.
1959	6.	7.	7.
1960	6.	17.	1.

CLEAN AIR

The efforts to obtain a cleaner atmosphere were confined to industrial establishments, there being no Smoke Control Areas yet contemplated by the Local Authority.

An interesting development concerning the disposal of waste rubber occurred towards the end of the year when one of the large rubber manufacturing firms in the District applied for approval of a special type incinerator for burning waste rubber.

Smoke can be said to be fuel in a gaseous state and provided there is enough air for combustion and a high enough temperature it can be ignited. The principle behind the new type incinerator made use of that fact. At the base of the incinerator chimney was mounted a small Oil Burner consuming approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of fuel oil per hour with a Forced Draught Fan. The chimney is designed as a type of carburettor and the entire smoke arising from the rubbish in the incinerator is completely burned so that no smoke issues from the chimney. Considerable enquiries were made into this type of plant and it appears to satisfy all claims made on its behalf. Approval was accordingly given to its installation.

A total of 32 smoke observations were made on the various factory chimneys in the area and where necessary appropriate representations were made.

LETHAL CHAMBER FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS

The following are details of animals destroyed during the year.

Authority for Destruction	Dogs	Cats	Kittens	Puppies
Owner	163	69	48	7
Police	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
R.S.P.C.A.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	163	69	48	7

The new type of electric lethal chamber for dogs which was installed at the end of 1958 has continued to work satisfactorily. The R.S.P.C.A. paid for the cost of the new chamber as well as supplying chloroform etc. for cats and all animals are "put to sleep" by the Society's approved methods.

The charge for both cats and dogs remained at 1/-d per animal and half the receipts are forwarded to the R.S.P.C.A.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Thirty-three licences for the storage of petroleum spirit and one for calcium carbide were issued during the year.

As required by the Petroleum Spirit (Conveyance by Road) Regulations, 1957, stocks of Certificates were maintained for re-sale to licensees as and when required.

Under the provisions of the Petroleum (Regulation) Acts, 1928 - 1936, the licences for the storage of petroleum spirit state: "Such fire extinguishing apparatus as a licensing Authority may from time to time require shall be provided." This could be interpreted in different ways, but the Home Office published a Model Code which dealt with this point. The Code recommended that for petrol filling stations the following scale should apply:

- 1) Foam extinguishers of approved type and two gallons capacity should be provided on the basis of two extinguishers for up to four pumps connected to underground tanks; three for five to eight pumps and one more for every three pumps in addition.
- 2) Where the petroleum is stored in cans, drums, or other receptacles above ground, the recommendation is that there should be at least one 2 gallon foam extinguisher for any quantity up to 100 gallons; for larger quantities it may be necessary to provide more extinguishers, or one or more foam engines of 10 or 30 gallons capacity.

It was recommended to the Local Authority and they agreed to implement the Home Office Code in order to prevent inconsistencies arising from different interpretations of what should be adequate, and to make it clear to all licensees what the requirements were. It was decided that this new standard should apply to all licences granted on and after the 1st January, 1961.

CONCLUSION

Reference has been made in previous reports to the co-operation from all members of the staff which has been readily given at all times and it is pleasing to report that this has continued.

The support and encouragement received from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and indeed all Members of the Council, has been much appreciated.

The support given by all members of the staff of the Public Health Department is most readily acknowledged as, without their help, it would be quite impossible to carry on the work of the Department in a proper manner.

The Report has been compiled piecemeal throughout the summer as and when time could be found and should this have given rise to a lack of style or even certain omissions, an apology is made in advance.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

G. WALSH.

Chief Public Health Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent.

